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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 138

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, THEODORE THOMAS' CONCERT, at 8 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—MACBETH, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Miss Clara Morris.

LYCEUM THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA, at 8 P. M. Mlle. Geoffroy.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

BROOKLYN THEATRE, THE TWO ORPHANS, at 8 P. M. Misses Minnie and Lillian Conway.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—THE RIVALS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:40 P. M. Miss Ada Dyas, Mr. Montague.

BOWERY OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.—JIM BLUDSOE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Milton Nobles. Matinee at 2 P. M.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM, TABLEAUX VIVANTS, at 8 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, West Fourteenth street.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street.—TWELVE TEMPTATIONS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA, at 8 P. M. Lina Mayr.

GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN CIRCUS, corner Forty-ninth street and Eighth avenue.—Afternoon and evening.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—THE BIG BONANZA, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE, Fulton avenue.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 1:45 P. M.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, No. 585 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be warmer and partly cloudy.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was again feverish and lower. Gold was strong at 116.

OCEAN DISASTERS are reported with startling frequency. The latest is a collision off the Chinese coast, by which fifty lives were sacrificed.

THE NEWS FROM JAPAN is interesting. When we read of savings banks, post offices, telegraphs and embezzlements, it seems as if the story was of NEW YORK.

THE PROCEEDINGS and addresses of the reception last evening of the Cardinal and the Papal envoys by the Xavier Union will be found in another column.

THE CARLISTS, after a spirited attack, have been repulsed from Pampeluna. Too weak to conquer, too strong to be crushed, Don Carlos keeps Spain in a condition of continual uncertainty.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE quakes to its foundation stones. Secretary Bristow has ordered an investigation of its secrets, and many of the officers have too good reason to tremble. The facts in the case are elsewhere presented.

THE PRESENT BRITISH MINISTRY has undoubtedly shown power in several matters, and the compliment paid it by the *Moniteur* for its influence in assisting to preserve the peace of Europe is deserved. Disraeli writes good novels, but that does not prevent him from being an able statesman.

LI-HUNG-CHUNG, who is believed to be the most powerful subject in China, has petitioned the Emperor to introduce Western studies into the public schools and to apply modern scientific tests to candidates for office. With this viceroy as its champion the progress of Western civilization in China will be more rapid than ever.

WHISKEY FRAUDS.—The Secretary of the Treasury appears to be in earnest in his efforts to break up the Whiskey Ring, and our despatches show that another raid is to be made by his officers. It is a great and difficult work that he has undertaken, but he is sustained in it by the country, which the Ring has already plundered of millions.

THE CUBAN WAR.—The news from Havana does not indicate that the Spanish troops have made any progress in subduing the rebellion, but, on the contrary, General Ampudia's reconnoissance accomplished little, and General Valmaseda is about to go into summer quarters with his army. It is the old story of skirmishes which result in no advantage to the Spanish.

TROUBLE IN THE CHURCH can only be regarded with pleasure by those who have no respect for religious interests, and the recent row in the Church of the Holy Spirit will give general regret. M. Pons, the candidate for rector of this Huguenot congregation, whose record has been impeached, will, of course, take the proper steps to vindicate his reputation. The church, which is one of the oldest in the city, has also a duty, which it cannot neglect in justice to itself.

The Common Council and Rapid Transit.

The meeting of the Common Council yesterday and its petition to Governor Tilden afford a fresh proof of the zeal of that body for an object which is of greater importance to the city and deeper interest to our citizens than any other which depends on legislation. Our hopes of rapid transit have so often been disappointed by the tricks of the lobby and the money of the horse railroads that the jealous sensitiveness of the Common Council is not only pardonable but praiseworthy. They suspect that the Husted bill is a new stratagem of the paid enemies of rapid transit, intended to entrap the Governor into an immediate veto of the Moore bill under deceptive promises of passing the other, and that these graceless plotters, after compassing the death of the Moore bill by a veto, mean to kill the Husted bill by parliamentary legerdemain. There is nothing in the character of the Legislature to discredit such a suspicion, and nobody can say that the prompt vigilance of the Common Council is uncalled for. But if the Husted bill be really a Trojan horse, it may safely be taken for granted that Governor Tilden is not a party to the deception. We have no fear that he will veto the Moore bill until the passage of the other is assured. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and the Governor, who knows how ardently the people of the city desire rapid transit, cannot be so weak as to trust the frail promises and doubtful honor of members and exchange the certainty of one bill for the mere chance of a better. If he should veto the Moore bill, and, after all, the Husted bill should not pass, he would incur the risk of being scorned as a dupe or denounced as an enemy of rapid transit. The people of this city are quite in earnest, and we are not sorry the Common Council has given the Governor this new token of their deep feeling and watchful jealousy.

The practical action of the Common Council consisted in the passage of a series of resolutions urgently requesting Governor Tilden to sign the Moore bill now in his hands. We think he should simply refrain from vetoing it and await further developments. If he thinks the Husted bill a better measure there is no good reason why he should not hold the other in abeyance until he sees whether the new bill passes and what shape it finally assumes by friendly or hostile amendments. If he shares the public feeling of the city he prefers the Moore bill to none, but would be glad of a better measure if a better can be secured at this session. If this be the feeling of the Governor, as we trust it is, the city is at least sure of the bird in the hand, and may safely await the throwing of a net over the bush. If the result is the capture of a better bird it will be expedient to let the one in the hand fly. Whatever may eventually be thought of the comparative merits of the two bills, there will be an ample opportunity to consider them when both are in the hands of the Governor. He can then sign the one which he deliberately concludes to be the best. There will be no need of haste in his action on either. The Legislature is likely to adjourn before the ten days expire, and he can then hold the bills (if he shall have two before him) under advisement as long as he thinks necessary for the purpose of taking counsel and consulting public sentiment. The Husted bill may pass with such amendments for the worse as would turn its present advocates against it; it may pass with such amendments for the better as would render it universally acceptable; it may pass without amendment; it may not pass at all; but with the Moore bill safe in the hands of the Governor nothing can be lost, nothing can be even hazarded, if he waits and watches the result. The Governor will give no just ground of complaint if he simply withholds a veto until the new bill is passed or lost. If it fails the Moore bill will be just as valuable when signed after the adjournment as if signed now.

This reasoning has gone on the assumption that the Governor will undoubtedly sign the Moore bill unless he gets a chance to sign a better one. But if this be a mistake, if the Governor has decided to veto the Moore bill in any event, the whole aspect of the question is changed. If the Common Council has any reason to fear that the Governor inclines to veto the Moore bill, without regard to the passage of any other, that body has not acted a moment too soon. Not only the Common Council, but the unanimous public sentiment of the city, remonstrates against an unconditional veto, if such be the purpose of the Governor, which we do not and cannot believe. We are reluctant to discuss such an intention, even as a hypothesis. But, supposing it possible, the Governor should be emphatically warned that the people of this city will neither tolerate nor forgive it. It makes a great difference to them whether the choice lies between the Moore bill and a better one or between this bill and none. Their earnest cry is for rapid transit by some bill at all events; and, this assured, by the best bill they can get. But they require, they demand, that the Moore bill shall not be vetoed without the certainty of a substitute. Yet, if a veto of this bill is a foregone conclusion in the Governor's mind, which argument and remonstrance cannot change, then let him veto it at once and face the public indignation. It would be inflamed to no ordinary pitch, and by the force of it the Legislature might remain in session long enough to restore what the Governor had destroyed. At any rate, if it be his settled purpose (which we do not believe) to kill the Moore bill, let him do it at once by an open veto and give the Legislature a chance to act again on the subject and pass this bill over his veto if it does not choose to pass another.

At least a beginning can be made under the Moore bill. The commissioners can be appointed, the route can be surveyed, the road can be located, the plan of construction can be adopted, and, if it is then found that the law does not confer sufficient power to carry the enterprise through, an application can be made to the next Legislature for necessary amendments, which can be more easily procured after all the preliminary steps have been taken and rapid transit has assumed a definite practical shape. Under the Husted bill we believe it could proceed without interruption from legal impediments and be vigorously carried through to an early completion, and for this reason we hope that bill will pass and receive the Governor's signature. But until it comes into his hands free from crippling amendments he would be inexcusable for not guarding the other bill, which is a sure thing and is worth putting in force in default of something more efficient. If any of the powers it confers are doubtful they can be made explicit by the next Legislature, and we should see in this what we have seen in so many other cases of public works begun on insufficient legislation. The Brooklyn bridge, for example, if it had not been commenced, could not have got a charter from this Legislature; but it was not difficult to procure additional legislation for a work in progress. Every kind of public work which is once begun under legislative authority succeeds in getting proper laws passed for its completion. Even the new Capitol will at last be finished, although the cost will swell to four times the original estimate. In every public work it is a great point gained when the first steps are taken. If we can get nothing better than the Moore bill the Governor will be faithless to the interests of the city if he does not sign it. If the Mayor appoints good commissioners, if their location of the road and plans of construction meet the public approval, if they get the consent of the requisite half of the property owners along the route, or failing in that procure the proper decree of the Supreme Court, the summer and autumn will not have been unprofitably spent, and subsequent legislation for remedying the defects of the law will easily be obtained by proper effort. It would, indeed, be a great deal better to start with a law which needed no future tinkering, but it would be the height of folly to fling away the advantage of making an immediate beginning and putting the enterprise in such a shape as would insure a certainty of its further prosecution.

We prefer the Husted bill to the Moore bill, but until the bird in the bush is caught the Governor must not let go the bird in the hand. We cannot believe that he has any such intention, and sincerely hope the new bill may pass. When both are before him we suppose he will be willing to listen to argument and will sign the one which he thinks most conducive to the public interest.

Republicanism in Europe.

The intense affection which European nations frequently show for their monarchs seems to contradict the theory that they are dissatisfied with monarchy. Thus we learn that the Emperor Francis Joseph, who has been making a triumphal tour of his dominions, was recently enthusiastically received by the populace of Vienna. But the contradiction is superficial. In the case of the Emperor Francis Joseph much of his popularity is the result of the concessions he has made to democracy and to Hungarian rights. The less that the King is King the more is he beloved by his subjects. There is another fact which must not be overlooked. In periods of uncertainty and fear, when the peace of Europe is threatened, the people sustain the monarch as the head and representative of the nation. Love of country then becomes stronger than discontent with the government. His Majesty of Austria owes much of the enthusiasm which attended his return to the capital to Austrian dread of Prussia. Bismarck is sustained because the Germans fear French revenge and an Austrian and Italian coalition. Monarchy is made stronger by national rivalries, and we must not doubt that liberal ideas are progressing in the Old World merely because the people are often compelled to be patriots first and republicans afterward.

The Comte de Chambord still hopes to be King. A war might seat him upon the throne, but a vote would not. The Bourbons have profited only by the defeats of France since the time of Napoleon—when, after the battle of Leipsic had annihilated the French army, the allies enthroned Louis XVIII.—until now, when the Republic is built upon the ruin of the Empire. This time they have failed to enter Paris at the head of a German army. If France is permitted to be at peace the foundations of the Republic will be securely laid, but if she is again forced to fight it is not impossible that the Bourbons may once more become monuments of foreign conquest and national disgrace. War is indispensable to monarchy, and to none of the royal dynasties more than that of France. We believe that a century of perfect peace in Europe would irresistibly make the whole Continent republican.

We do not know what credit to give to the stories telegraphed to us from Paris to the effect that Prince Napoleon has declared that, in the event of the death of the Prince Imperial, he would not claim the inheritance to the imperial throne. Prince Napoleon is a peculiar and almost an eccentric man, who only is redeemed from contempt by his genius, which is great, and by his name, which is illustrious. He is one of the few Napoleons who can claim the blood of the great conqueror upon the one side and the blood of one of the oldest reigning families of Europe upon the other. His father was Napoleon the Great's brother. His mother was a princess of the German House. His wife is a daughter of Victor Emmanuel. He has great genius as an orator and writer, and if he had only shown courage in war and common sense in politics he might have renewed the triumphs of his ancestor. But, like Philip Egalité, he has succeeded in alienating every political influence in France. The legitimists do not trust him, because of his blood. The imperialists have disavowed him, because of his insubordination. The republicans will not consider him, because they have been betrayed by two Bonapartes and do not care to risk betrayal by a third. If the Prince Imperial were to die the character of Prince Napoleon is such that his becoming the heir to the Empire would almost destroy the imperial party; for the French, with all their frivolities, would not care to see upon the throne one who had every quality to amuse and none to inspire respect.

Prince Napoleon makes a bid for the republican support by announcing that the principle of hereditary succession is dead; that an empire based upon it would end in ruin; that there should be a plebiscitum, and that he had no doubt the result would be that France would confirm the Republic. The accession of Prince Napoleon, however, to the republican element in France only shows the growth of that party. The one value of republicanism is that if a man insists upon being a member of the party there is no way of turning him out. Prince Napoleon is no longer respected or feared by any of the great parties of France. He goes where he only can go—into the vast following of the Republic.

The Black Hills.

Unless our government authorities in the Northwest are more than usually vigilant we shall have a scandal that will bring in its train evil consequences. Last summer there came back certain reports from the Black Hills country that gold mines of great value were embraced within its borders. This country was guaranteed to the Sioux Indians by a formal treaty upon the part of the United States. We have never been celebrated for keeping our treaties with the Indians. Consequently as soon as the presence of gold was whispered there was a rush of that impatient element of the community who believe that fortune can be won by wandering over the world in search of it, to enter upon these lands, dispossess the Indians and tear open the soil for its hidden treasures.

General Sheridan, who commands the department, has been strenuous in his efforts to prevent any invasion of the Sioux reservation. From what we learn, however, bodies of miners and adventurers are gathering at different points on our frontier, prepared to push into this country and conquer their way in spite of our troops and of the admonition of the government. The result, we fear, will be this:—A body of adventurous miners will penetrate into the Black Hills in spite of our military posts. The Indians, thus menaced, will attack and slay them. There will be a contest ending in murder. Then the whole Northwest will be aflame with revenge. We shall have a "war feeling" on the frontier which it will be difficult for the government to control or resist. Nothing but the firmest policy on the part of the President can arrest these contingencies. He has promised, wisely, that the efforts of the government will be to extinguish the Indians' title to the Black Hills country. This is unavoidable. It is contrary to reason and common sense that the Black Hills, if they are what those who have seen them declare, should be abandoned to tribes of wild, wandering Sioux. No one for a moment supposes that it is the policy of this government to permit any part of its territory to be locked up permanently under the control of thieving Indian agents and poor, untutored savages. But let us go about this work in the right way. Let us extinguish the title of the Sioux to the reservation by honorable means. Let us recognize our treaty obligations, and in opening the country to immigration and population let us not darken its young life by deeds of atrocity and perfidy. The Black Hills country, rich as it is, would not be worth the occupation if the price we are to pay is dishonor and shame.

Grant, Sherman and the March to the Sea.

The controversy arising out of the publication of "General Sherman's Memoirs" bids fair to become one of the sensations of the season. An administration paper, alluding to the reviews which have been published in the HERALD, intimates that there is an attempt to make "needless mischief" by suggesting "that it strikes at the fame of General Grant as a military commander and deprives him of some laurels which he has unfairly taken from another." This journal further informs us that General Grant has never been guilty of an act of this kind. No one, we believe, has ever charged the President with having endeavored to take a laurel from the brow of any of his subordinates. We are quite willing to concede to President Grant the merit of magnanimity and kindness toward his associates in the war. If there is any "needless mischief" in General Sherman's book it is the work of the General himself, of the eulogists and biographers of Grant, and not of the critics. General Sherman himself expressly admits the existence of a doubt, for on page 166, vol. 2, he says:—"This was the first time that General Grant assented to the march to the sea, and although many of his warm friends and admirers insist that he was the author and projector of that march, and that I simply executed his plans, General Grant has never, in my opinion, thought so or said so." General Sherman wrote his book under the impression thus clearly expressed, and elsewhere seen in the book, that the friends of General Grant steadily fostered the idea that to the President belongs the credit of the march to the sea and not to the brilliant subordinate. But General Sherman takes the utmost pains, by quotations from letters and documents, by narrative and illustration, to destroy this opinion and to establish his own credit as the author of this achievement. General Badeau, who has written a standard and official "military history" of the President, in speaking of the march to the sea and the campaign which ended in the capture of Atlanta, says, in vol. 1, page 571, that Grant sent orders "with a view to the movement against Atlanta and Mobile, which, notwithstanding his promotion, Grant still intended to lead in person. This operation had now been frequently explained by him to his staff. It was his plan at this time to fight his way to Atlanta and then, holding that place and the line between it and Chattanooga, to cut loose with his army either for Mobile or Savannah, whichever events should designate as the most practical objective point. He meant to concentrate Sherman's, Thomas' and Schofield's armies for this purpose, and entertained no doubt whatever of entire success. When he started for Washington it was his firm intention to return to Chattanooga, and, while he retained control of all the armies, to lead in person this which moved toward the sea." General Badeau further says that he carried these instructions to Sherman, and with them also a private letter addressed to Sherman and McPherson, which afterward became so celebrated. The real meaning of this statement of General Badeau is, as we understand it, that the march to the sea was General Grant's own conception; that he had often explained it to his staff and that General Grant himself meant to have taken command of the army that went through Georgia to the sea. The inference is irresistible, therefore, that in the authorized history of General Grant's military exploits the credit of the most brilliant achievement of the war is given to Grant and not to Sherman. There is still other evidence showing that General Sherman has some reason to feel that there is an attempt to dispute his honestly earned honors. Another famous military writer—a man also whose knowledge of the war is very great—is Charles A. Dana, formerly Assistant Secretary of War to Mr. Stanton and the author of a Life of Grant. Mr. Dana was for some time a member of General Grant's military family and saw "with his own eyes, and often quite intimately, a great deal that is important in history." Mr. Dana, on page 160 of the life, says, speaking of Grant:—"It was about this time that the idea of severing the rebel territory again by conducting a campaign from Chattanooga to the sea-coast first presented itself to his (Grant's) mind." And again, p. 414:—"The Atlanta campaign and the march to the sea," and "Sherman's grand holiday excursion and picnic party through the Carolinas, again severing the Southern territory, isolating and scattering its armies, breaking its communications and eating out the vitals of the Confederacy," "bear ample testimony not only to the grandeur of Grant's conceptions, but to the heroic and unshakable resolution with which he carried them into effect." Here, therefore, are two writers, one of them General Grant's own secretary and biographer, and the other Assistant Secretary of War, who say in so many terms that General Grant did plan the march to the sea, and leave us to infer that Sherman merely carried out the orders of a superior and more fertile intellect.

If there is any "needless mischief" arising out of the effort of General Sherman to vindicate his military fame it does not rest with the critics who have commented upon the work, but firstly upon the historians of the war like General Badeau and Mr. Dana, who have told this story as a compliment to Grant; and secondly, on General Sherman himself, who defends his own reputation in his own way.

John C. Breckinridge.

The career of John C. Breckinridge, though neither a remarkable nor a brilliant one, when measured by the highest standard of statesmanship, was sufficiently prominent to mark its close as something out of the common way. In early life he was a lawyer of a not unusual type in this country, where young lawyers have altogether too much influence and too much power, and his subsequent career in Congress was only supplementary to his career at the Bar. Quick in perception, ready in debate, and overbearing and at the same time suave in manner and method, he gained in the House of Representatives a position he had scarcely earned, and of which, in so far as his intellectual worth was concerned, he was scarcely worthy. Were we to estimate him now according to the value that is placed upon the public services of a Representative in Congress his position as a leader of a great party in a special crisis and the favorite of one entire section of the country would be utterly anomalous, if not altogether impossible. He had not earned distinction by the evidences of statesmanship and years of patient labor in the public service. He had no far-reaching insight into the future he contributed so much to mould, but was in all respects the mere mouthpiece of the mad and reckless spirit of the epoch to which he belonged.

Neither Jefferson Davis nor Alexander H. Stephens, the one the President and the other the Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, was in any respect the representative of the true sentiment of the South so nearly as John C. Breckinridge. They were its statesmen so far as statesmanship entered into that maimed misguided endeavor. Lee, Jackson and Johnston were its soldiers; but they were too much the soldier to be truly representative of their section. Davis was too extreme to be sensible and Stephens too sensible to be extreme. With the real soldiers of the Confederacy war was a science. The South of the time had no real sympathy with any of these men, but found in Breckinridge both the sentimental statesman and the sentimental soldier who was truly representative of the rebellion as an actual force and its underlying causes. He had been their choice for President when there was a chance of making the national government the vehicle for gaining all the ends of the slaveholding aristocracy, and if the stern realities of war and of military administration afterward gave him a secondary place it was not because he was not still the darling of the Southern people and the real representative of all their aspirations and their woes. If in latter years he has sunk out of sight it is only because all those hopes and aspirations were turned into bitterness on their tongues, and there was nothing left to the representative man of his time but to expire with the time which, in one sense, he outlived. And all this is the reason why we have heard so little of Breckinridge since the war, and why the reports of his approaching death come to us a reminiscence of the philosophy of a past that is long since dead.

Though a man of the past, Mr. Breckinridge is still a young man. When he was a soldier in Mexico he was almost a youth. He entered Congress in his early manhood and was a candidate for President almost before he reached the prime of life. All the achievements of his career were gained before most men acquire prominence at all, and his public life ended at the time when even the most ambitious city begin to have hopes of the future. From this comes the delusion that his statesmanship was brilliant and that he left an enduring impression upon his time. We are not sure that this impression will soon be overlooked or forgotten; for if it was not enduring it was so truly representative of his age and the people for whom he spoke as to make him a essential and inseparable part of the epoch to which he belonged. He was not the opponent of great principles, but owed his fame and his position to this very fact; for had he been a leader in the true sense of the word he could not have been so true the representative man of that old South now so rapidly passing into the region of division and forgetfulness. He was simply the incarnation of the extreme spirit of his section, doing its bidding with joy because his own heart pulsated to every command as it had been a thought of his own. His speeches in Congress, his canvass for the Presidency, his short career in the Senate after the war had begun, and his military services in the Confederate army all prove this and shows that in losing him we lose the man who was more thoroughly representative of a past age and of the thoughts which now are only a part of the past than any of his compeers who are still living or have gone over the dark river a little while before him.

The South and the Centennial.

The letter of Mr. William H. Parsons, United States Centennial Commissioner for Texas, which we published in yesterday's HERALD, is an eloquent contribution to the literature of the Centennial time. It comes in harmony with the letter of Governor Brogden, of North Carolina, which we published on Sunday. There has been a disposition on the part of some of our Southern friends, who insist upon cherishing no memory of the war but its bitterness and defeat, to regard the Centennial movement as a Yankee speculation, to insist that the Southern people can show no better evidence of independence and devotion to the lost cause than by absenting themselves from the industrial halls. Mr. Parsons truthfully says:—"The most august spectacle, that which will overshadow in moral grandeur all other events of the century, will be the probable complete and voluntary extinguishment of the embers of the war during the Centennial celebration of 1876." "Assembling again around the once common altar upon which was lit the first flame of the American struggle for independence, these men of the blue and the gray will renew the olden bonds of amity and reconsecrate the original spirit of liberty and, union to remain forever one and indivisible."

Nothing could be more suicidal than for the Southern States to show their anger at the results of the war by remaining away from the Centennial Exhibition. Even as a matter of self-interest it would be a mistake. When the German war was over and it was proposed to hold an exhibition at Vienna, many fervent Frenchmen opposed the idea that France should take any part in that display because she would be side by side with Germany, her enemy, with Austria and Russia and England, who had stood by and witnessed her discomfiture without protest or sympathy. They argued that France should show her resentment by refusing to have any intercourse with the other nations of Europe; that it would be to sully the glory of France for her mechanics to assemble under the same roof with those of Germany. Wiser counsels prevailed. Prudent Frenchmen argued that the true way to show the supremacy of France was to go into the Exhibition and demonstrate to the world her superiority in manufacture, in art, in science, in industry and taste—in every one of those essentials that contribute to the greatness and wealth of a mighty nation. The result was that this advice was accepted. France took part in the Exhibition; her display was so much beyond that of any other nation that everybody conceded its value; the world saw that France, beaten, dishonored, trampled under the foot of the conqueror, had still within herself the vigor of character to leap at once into a competition of peace and show to the world that she had not lost the attributes of her greatness and prosperity.

This example should not be lost on the South. The Southern States should come to Philadelphia not alone with a feeling of fraternity, but with emulation. Let them show what the South really possesses—its strength, its hidden wealth, its capacity for invention and discovery for the arts and sciences. The Southern people made a record before the war in politics and statesmanship, and during the war in valor and devotion, that they need never regret. The country of Calhoun and Lowndes and Clay and Jefferson, of Lee and Johnston and Stonewall Jackson, may have no fear as to its fame among nations which respect valor and political wisdom. Let them now achieve another trophy, that of excellence in art and sciences. Let the Southern States show the entire world that in emancipating the slave, in destroying negro labor, the war has not destroyed their genius and discipline. It has long been a reproach to the Southern States that they were only great before the war because of the degradation and servitude they had imposed upon a lower order of men; that the power of the South was built on cotton and strengthened by slavery; that the people within themselves had none of those higher faculties of government which are shown by self-denial and fortitude. The truest way to end this reproach is for the Southern States to come to the Centennial in their strength. There are no nobler Commonwealths on the earth than Texas and Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky. Why should they not appear at the Centennial side by side with Massachusetts and New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio? They have within themselves the elements of imperial wealth to reconstruct the Commonwealths upon a sounder basis that even what existed under the proudest days of the old Southern dominion.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Dr. Warren, of Chicago, is residing temporarily at the Gilsey House.

Ex-Governor Sidney Perham, of Maine, is staying at the Grand Central Hotel.

Lieutenant Commander W. C. Wise, United States Navy, is stopping at the Hoffman House.

Secretary Delano left Washington on Saturday night for Ohio, where he will remain for several days.

Captain Samuel Brooks, of the steamship City of Richmond, is quartered at the Grand Central Hotel.

Judge Theodore Miller, of the New York Court of Appeals, is sojourning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. S. Wells Williams, of the United States Legation in China, is about to leave for the United States.

Mr. A. Centre has resigned his position as General Agent of the Pacific Mail Company in Japan and China.

Nicholas Van Slyck was yesterday re-elected Grand Master of the Rhode Island Grand Lodge of Free Masons.

Mr. Nathaniel G. White, President of the Boston and Maine Railroad Company, is registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mr. John P. Usher, of Kansas, who was Secretary of the Interior under President Lincoln, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lieutenant General William O'Grady Haly and Justices Dorion and Sanborn leave Ottawa on Tuesday, the former for Halifax and the latter for Montreal.

Mr. William D. Bishop, President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, and Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. Letellier de St. Just and Mr. Perrault, Secretary of the Centennial Commission, have left Ottawa for Philadelphia, to make arrangements with the General Committee for the representation of the Canadian industries at the Exhibition.